اسم الطالب:

MIDTERM EXAM OF PHARMACEUTICS I

PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Used as sweetening agent
   a. Peppermint
   b. Ascorbic acid
   c. Sucrose
   d. NaCl
2. Which of the following factors influence the dissolution of particles (solubility)?
   a. The shape of the particles
   b. Particle size
   c. Particles density
   d. All of them are correct
3. Ability of powder to absorb moisture is called.
   a. Elasticity
   b. Compressibility
   c. Hygroscopicity
   d. None of them are correct
4. Ethanol is used as solvent for
   a. Inorganic compounds
   b. Organic compounds
   c. Internal preparation
   d. All of them are correct
5. Which property Should be adjusted in parenteral & ophthalmic solution
   a. Density
   b. Tonicity
   c. Hygroscopicity
   d. All of them are correct
6. Which property is important when formulating fluids & semisolids
   a. Tonicity
   b. Compressibility
   c. Rheology
   d. All of them are correct
7. Which of the following used as auxiliary solvent
   a. Water
   b. Dimethylsulfoxide
   c. Glycerol
   d. All of them are correct
8. Suitable solvent for hormones
   a. Glycerol
   b. Water
   c. Fatty oils
   d. Ascorbic acid
9. Viscosity is important factor in
   a. Suspension
   b. Ophthalmic preparation
   c. Semisolids
   d. All of the above are correct
10. Benzoic acid is good antimicrobial in
    a. Alkaline pH
    b. Acidic pH
    c. Both of them

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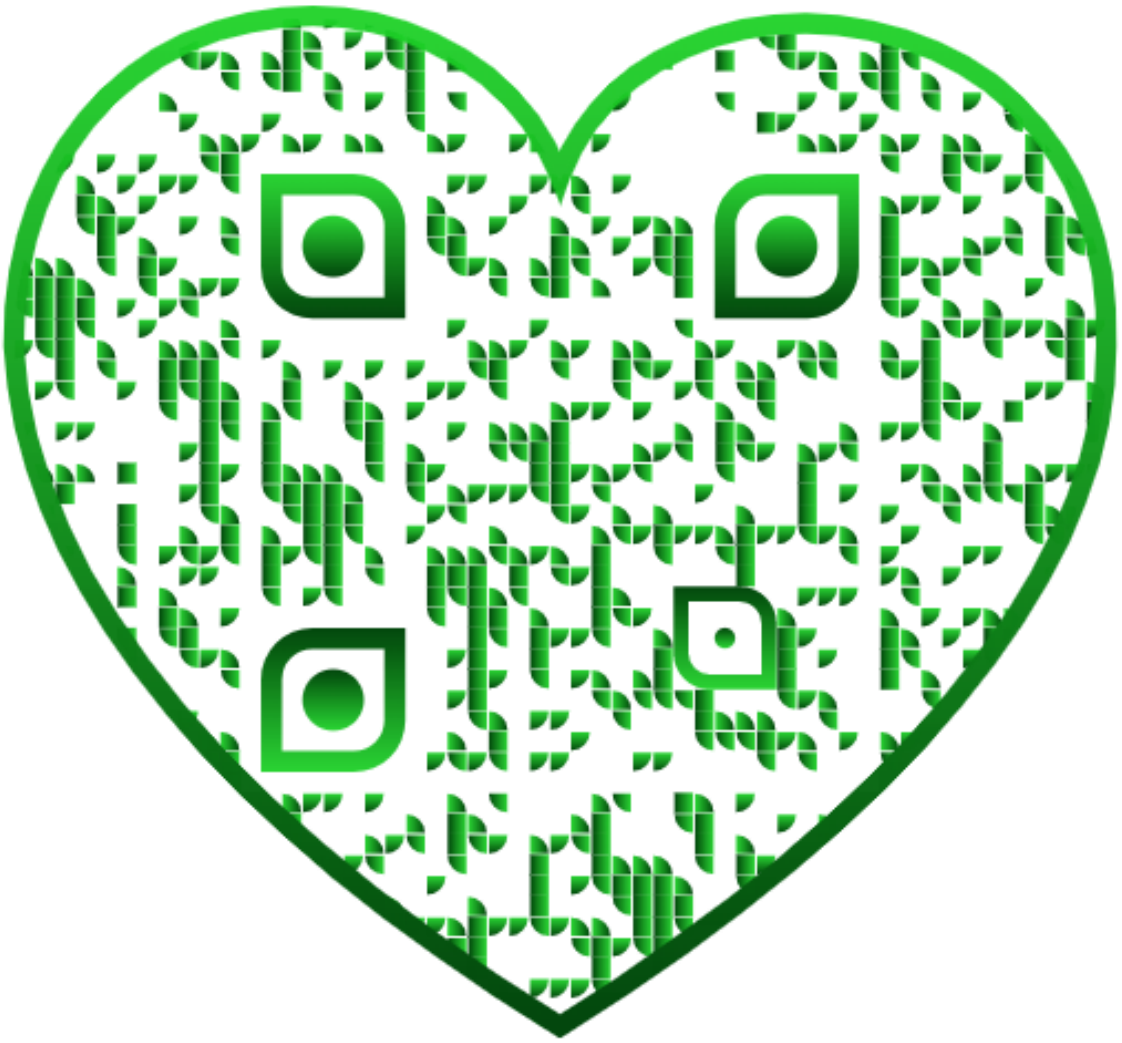

PART II: What is the suitable dosage form for the following

a. Drug which sensitive to moisture and oxygen

b. Drug which unstable in acidic pH

PART III: What is/are the factors that lead to:

a. Poor powder flow

b. Poor dissolution

PART IV: How can you:

a. Reduce Hygroscopicity of materials

b. Prevent microbial contamination

PART V: what is the role of the following additives:

a. Buffer
b. Thickeners
c. Sweetening agents
d. Preservative
e. Lubricants

PART VI: SHORT ESSAY : اجب عن فقرتين فقط

a. Why Water is the most widely used solvent for use as a vehicle for pharmaceutical products?

b. Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSo) is used as drug delivery system through skin.

c. Isopropyl myristate used as solvents for external use particularly in cosmetics. WHY?

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   a. Electrostatic forces
   b. The shape of the particles
   c. The moisture content of the particles
   d. The surface of the particles
   e. all of them are correct

2. Ability of powder to decrease in volume under pressure.
   a. Hygroscopicity
   b. Elasticity
   c. Compressibility
   d. None of them are correct

3. Which property Should be adjusted in parenteral & ophthalmic solution
   a. Density
   b. Tonicity
   c. Hygroscopicity
   d. All of them are correct

4. Which property is Important when formulating fluids & semisolids
   a. Tonicity
   b. Compressibility
   c. Rheology
   d. All of them are correct

5. Metastable polymorphs are generally ____ soluble ____ that their stable counterpart
   a. More stable
   b. More soluble

6. Used to increase the solubility of constituents which insoluble in the vehicle
   a. Lubricant
   b. Wetting agent
   c. Co-solvent
   d. All of them are correct

PART II: What is the suitable dosage form for the following

اجب عن فقرتين فقط

a. Drug that is insoluble or unstable in desired vehicle. suspension
b. Drug which sensitive to moisture and oxygen
c. Drug which unstable in acidic pH.
d. Deliver drug directly to blood stream or body tissues ⟶ injection

PART III: What is/are the causes of the following conditions:

اجب عن فقرتين فقط

a. Poor powder flow Electrostatic Charge, Hygroscopicity
b. Hemolysis (RBC lysis) or tissue irritation Tonicity
c. Poor dissolution wettability

PART IV: How can you:

اجب عن فقرتين فقط

a. Improve Powder Flowability
b. Enhance Dissolution rate
c. Reduce Hygroscopicity of materials

PART V: Give reasons for the following :

اجب عن فقرتين فقط

a. Why Water is the most widely used solvent for use as a vehicle for pharmaceutical products?
b. Use of different additives in liquid dosage forms.
c. Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSo) is used as drug delivery system through skin.

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   a. Peppermint
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   d. NaCl

PART II: What is the suitable dosage form for the following

a. Drug that is insoluble or unstable in desired vehicle.
b. Drug which sensitive to moisture and oxygen
c. Drug which unstable in acidic pH.
d. Deliver drug to rectum or vagina

PART III: What is/are the factors that lead to:

a. Poor powder flow
b. Hemolysis (RBC lysis) or tissue irritation
c. Poor dissolution
d. Drug Oxidation

PART IV: How can you:

a. Remove static charges from powder
b. Improve powder wettability
c. Reduce Hygroscopicity of materials
d. Prevent microbial contamination
e. Improve the organoleptic properties of liquid dosage form

PART IV: what is the role of the following additives:

a. Buffer
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3. Which property Should be adjusted in parenteral & [illegible] solution
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PART II: What is the suitable dosage form for the following

فقرتين فقط

a. Drug that is insoluble or unstable in [illegible] vehicle. Suspension
b. Drug which sensitive to moisture and or [illegible] Tablets
c. Drug which unstable in acidic pH. Enteric-coated
d. Deliver drug to rectum or vagina Suppositories

PART III: What is/are the factors that lead to:

ب عن فقرتين فقط

a. Poor powder flow
b. Hemolysis (RBC lysis) or tissue [illegible]
c. Poor dissolution
d. Drug Oxidation

PART IV: How can you:

ثلاث فقرات فقط

a. Remove static charges from powder [illegible]
b. Improve powder wettability
c. Reduce Hygroscopicity of materials
d. Prevent microbial contamination
e. Improve the organoleptic properties of liquid dosage form

PART IV: what is the role of the following additives:

ب عن فقرتين فقط

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Administration of Parenteric Solution

Administration of Parenteral Solution

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